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Camel Corps

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# CAMEL CORPS TRAINING.

PROVISIONAL.

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Camel Corps

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# CAMEL CORPS TRAINING.

PROVISIONAL.

1913.



LONDON;

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This Manual is issued by command of the Army Council  
for the guidance of all concerned.

WAR OFFICE,

*20th August, 1913.*





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# CAMEL CORPS TRAINING, 1913.

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## CHAPTER I.

### CAMEL MANAGEMENT.

(See also "Animal Management.")

#### 1. *Endurance of the camel and necessity for good camel management.*

1. A camel, with proper care and attention, can be relied on to travel independently of either food or water, beyond what it itself carries, for five days, covering distances of 30 to 40 miles a day during that time, but it must not be supposed that the camel is a very hardy animal, that it can carry unlimited weight, or that it can go an indefinite time without water.

2. The camel requires as much care and attention as the horse. Want of knowledge and experience led to great losses in camels in Afghanistan, Egypt and Somaliland.

3. The staying powers of a camel can be prolonged by special training, but an intimate knowledge of his habits, which can only be obtained by experience, must be possessed by those responsible for the training. Troops which have to rely on the camel as a means of transport should realize that in the desert their lives may depend on his staying power and the extent to which it has been cultivated and increased by good stable management.

4. A camel does not, as a rule, show outwardly that he is suffering from hunger or disease or even thirst, beyond the



falling in of the flanks, and frequently the first intimation that he is being pushed beyond his powers of endurance is that he drops dead in his tracks. This may mean the death of the rider from hunger or thirst.

5. From tradition and life-long experience the desert Arab possesses a thorough knowledge of camel management, which is only acquired by others after a careful special training.

6. The riding camel of the Soudan is known as "Hagheen," and amongst the best breeds for camel corps work are the Bisharin and Abyssinian camels, both of which though of light build are capable of great endurance.

## 2. *Ageing of the camel.*

1. The best age for purchasing camels as remounts for camel corps is between seven and ten years. Between the ages of four and six the camel's mouth is in a condition of change, and the animal is incapable of masticating the thorny scrub on which he has to depend for grazing when on patrol duty or on active service. No camel, therefore, that is under the age of six, should be bought for immediate work.

2. The ageing of camels is, to a great extent, expert work; the following notes are given merely as a guide, much experience being necessary before ages can be estimated correctly.

3. The milk or temporary teeth appear in the lower jaw soon after birth, and at two months six temporary incisor teeth are cut. These remain in use until the camel is four years old, and are then replaced by the permanent incisors which appear two at a time when the camel is four, five and six years old, so that at the age of seven the camel should have



the six permanent incisors fully developed. In the lower jaw there are also two pairs of tushes, the first of which usually comes up with the third pair of anterior teeth, and the second about two years later. The larger pair of tushes increase in size until the camel is twelve or thirteen years old. After thirteen years the tushes appear worn and become discoloured—first yellow and then black.

In the upper jaw there are no front teeth, but there are three tushes, which appear between the ages of five and six and should be fully developed when the camel is eight.

As the camel grows old the mouth becomes parrot-shaped and the teeth get much broken. At about fifteen years the hollows over the eyes get deeper and the forehead wrinkled, while the hair in the tail sometimes becomes white and the front teeth begin to break.

### 3. *The points of the camel.*

1. A high-domed forehead is a sign of good breeding. The eyes should be clear and prominent. The back should be short, soft, solid, strong and free from wounds. The hump should not lean over on one side. The chest should be deep. Forelegs must be perpendicular, straight and well apart, the elbows being well clear of the pad when moving. A clean back is most important, and in buying camels the back should be carefully examined, as Arabs resort to many tricks to disguise old wounds. The hind-quarters should be round and muscular, the legs straight and the hocks well clear of one another in movement. The pad under the chest, on which the camel rests most of his weight when "barraked,"\* should be deep,

---

\* To barrak means to cause to lie down.



large, firm, and free from fissures. The pads of the feet should be large and elastic, but it is no defect if they are serrated with small cracks. The forefeet should be of equal size and so should the hind feet. The toes and feet ought not to splay either inwards or outwards.

2. In buying camels it is important to notice marks of firing, as firing is the native method of dealing with almost all camel complaints. It should be noticed whether firing is old or not. All tribal marks, which are many and varied, are made with the branding iron, but the natives know these marks well and rarely confuse them with the marks made when firing for disease.

A camel that has been fired in the throat, below the knee, or on the foot should never be bought; firing in the throat usually indicates that the camel has suffered from lung disease or congestion in the throat. The + often seen on the chest in front and on both sides is not a defect, as it has probably been made on account of a general belief among natives that such a mark causes the camel to trot smoothly.

3. A camel fit for work should be able to rise easily from the ground with the weight of three men on its back. A buyer should test in this manner all animals he proposes to purchase.

#### 4. *The structure of the camel.*

There is a general belief amongst those who have had no experience of camels that they are specially provided by nature with an interior storage for water, on which they can live a long time if necessary, and that men have lived for days on water taken from the stomachs of dead camels. All this is only partially true. Like other ruminants, the camel has four stomachs, the first and largest of which—



the paunch—is lined with small cells or sacs in which is stored a thick fluid mixture of food and water. The capacity of the sacs on the right side is about a quart and on the left side a gallon, but they rarely hold so much. Beyond this the camel has no special storage for water. The bladder is so small that the animal requires to stale frequently; on the march, therefore, halts must be made at short intervals.

### 5. *Temper.*

The temper of camels is peculiar, and until they become accustomed to Europeans they should be approached with caution. They soon become tractable, however, and are seldom dangerous except in the rutting season. The male camel comes in season during the winter months and is then said to be "syming" (literally "fasting"). He may remain in this condition for months and is often very difficult to deal with, being subject to fits of great ferocity, during which he may try to savage the men. Many camels, however, when kept separate from "nagas" (mares) never seem to come on heat. Geldings are generally supposed to lack stamina, but in the Egyptian Camel Corps they have done well, and it has become common to geld animals which give trouble.

### 6. *Watering.*

1. The watering of camels is a question on which some difference of opinion exists, but there is little doubt that if a camel is required to go for some days without water he must be trained for the purpose. In the cultivated parts of Egypt, where baggage camels are much used for the transport of agricultural produce, there is never any



difficulty about water and they are generally watered daily ; but desert-bred camels are inured from birth to a scarcity of water and it is no hardship for them to go four or five days without drinking, even when working. In many places in the Soudan camels which are not working go for long intervals (months) during the winter months without water if the grazing is green and plentiful.

2. As camel corps camels carry heavy weights for trotting camels, and are required to make long marches of from 30 to 40 miles a day, they should be kept very fit. They should not be watered more often than every third to fifth day, according to the time of year and the nature of the grazing they are able to obtain. Naturally, in the summer, when the heat is great and the grazing dry, they require watering more often than in winter, when the weather is cold and the grass often damp with dew.

3. The following are the main points connected with watering :—

- i. Camels should when possible be watered from a trough with clean well water. If they are constantly watered at the edge of a river or pool, their feet suffer.
- ii. Camels will not drink until the sun is well up in the morning.
- iii. When thirsty they require from 15 to 25 gallons each.
- iv. They must be allowed ample time, for, as they only drink every fourth day, they have to replace a large amount of moisture that has been used up out of the blood. As a rule, they drink their fill at once, but in a short time a considerable quantity of the water consumed is absorbed into the blood, leaving room for more water in the stomach. From



a quarter to half-an-hour will usually be sufficient, but no camel should be taken from the water until it is certain that all have finished drinking, as some drink more slowly than others, and will cease drinking when they see their companions leaving the water.

- v. Before starting a long waterless march the camels should, if possible, be watered twice, allowing an interval of twenty-four hours. Such a march should be commenced when possible in the afternoon, the camels having been watered at midday.
- vi. When camels are very thirsty they must not be allowed to drink their fill as soon as they reach water. They should be allowed 4 or 5 gallons and be brought back at a later hour to drink all they require.
- vii. If watering at a lake or other large expanse of water, a point should be selected where the slope of the bank is gentle and the surface of the water is undisturbed. Camels will not drink freely if a brisk wind is lapping the water against their nostrils.
- viii. Brackish water is not harmful to camels; they usually drink it with relish.
- ix. Sick camels should be given the opportunity of watering every day.

#### *7. Feeding.*

1. It has been found that camels employed in fast work require a grain ration to give them strength and staying power, and in the camel corps this ration is fixed at 10 lbs. of Soudani dhurra or 7 lbs. of crushed barley daily. This ration alone, however, is by no means sufficient, as a camel



requires a large amount of bulky food which, if there is no grazing, must be provided. On the march it will seldom be found possible to carry anything for camels except grain; it is essential, therefore, to allow plenty of time for grazing.

2. Some camels may require to be fed by hand, and they must never be hurried. Each camel should be given his feed separately; if fed from a general heap the timid ones do not get their share, while others get more than is good for them. Gluttonous feeding is liable to cause colic. Camels should never be watered within several hours of receiving their grain feed.

3. The usual ration for camels of the Camel Corps in Egypt is:—

10 lbs. dhurra or 7 lbs. barley  
8 „ tibbin  
1 oz. salt

with berseem from 50 to 100 lbs. daily when it can be obtained.

The dhurra or barley, tibbin, and salt should usually be mixed together and given in two feeds.

4. It will be found useful to put salt into the water occasionally when watering. This will make the camels thirsty and they will drink copiously when next watered.

5. If barley is given to camels it should be crushed. Grain, oats, rice and other forage grains may be utilized if necessary, and if judiciously given are all useful. Beans are rather heating and are liable to cause diarrhoea, but when given in small quantities they have a tonic effect. Arabs generally try to obtain some for their camels when preparing them for any specially hard work.

6. When grazing is plentiful the tibbin ration may be



much reduced or given up altogether. It will often be found that camels which have not had any green grazing for some time will refuse their grain ration in the evening, and in such circumstances it should not be forced on them. It is seldom wise to give more than 6 lbs. of dhurra at one feed, so the grain feed which camels have not eaten in the evening should not be added to the feed next morning.

7. Camels, when tired, should when possible be allowed to rest for at least an hour before being fed with a grain ration, and should be allowed to rest five hours or more after feeding.

#### 8. *Camp and stable management.*

1. In selecting cantonments or standing camps great care and attention must be paid to general sanitary conditions. The site should be well sheltered from cold and damp winds, and the shade of available trees should be utilized. The ground selected should be as level as possible with a gentle slope and free from loose stones, &c.

2. The ground on which camels are barraked at night should be changed frequently, the old ground being dug over so that the sun and air may cleanse it for future use.

3. In permanent lines it is advisable to have at least three picketing lines, none of which should be used for longer than a fortnight at a time; in wet weather the lines should be changed more frequently. All dung must be collected and the lines thoroughly cleansed by being raked over so that the sun and wind may dry them. The picketing lines should be parallel and, except in hot weather, camels should be barraked with their backs to the wind.

4. There should always be a man on stable duty during the day when camels are in the lines, and a properly appointed stable guard at night.



5. Stable hours for feeding and grooming should be regular.

6. Camel blankets, issued for use in cold weather, should be put on after evening feed and should not be removed until the sun is well up, unless the camels have to be saddled up for work before that time.

7. Particular attention should be paid to the grooming of camels, for in order to ensure the health of the camel by keeping the pores open and in a state of action it is necessary to keep the skin clean.

All ticks must be removed daily. A dung fire should be made in the centre of the grooming square into which ticks should be dropped when picked off. If ticks are very numerous it may be necessary to clip long-coated animals.

The hind legs of camels are liable to become foul and sore from staling, and should be washed frequently. In cold weather they must be carefully dried after being washed, for if this precaution is not taken the heels will become cracked and the hocks chapped.

Camels should always be groomed at some distance from the picketing lines.

#### 9. Grooming.

1. The following are the uses of the grooming tools:—

- i. *Body brush*.—Stout bristles to remove scurf and dirt from the coat.
- ii. *Sponges*.—For cleansing eyes, lips, nostrils and dock.
- iii. *Wisps*.—Made of fibrous rope, for massaging the back and polishing the coat.

2. Before going out to work, the camels' backs should be well brushed to remove sand or dirt, but thorough grooming is best carried out on return from work after the animals have rested for a while. Backs must, of course, be well



massaged and rubbed dry when the saddles are removed. (See Sec. 61.)

3. The camel must be cool and dry when groomed. He must first be barraked and the whole body should be well brushed while in this position; the head should be groomed first and then each side in turn from front to rear. The brush should be used with a circular motion to remove any dirt and sweat from under the hair, but the final brushing must be done in the direction of the hair.

Next, while the camel is still barraked, the nostrils, eyes and lips should be cleaned with a sponge, and the ears carefully examined for ticks.

As soon as this is done the camel should be made to stand up and his legs should be groomed with the brush in the same manner as the body. The hind legs, if caked with dirt and urine, must be washed and carefully dried afterwards. The dock should be sponged and then the whole body and legs examined for ticks. Ticks will usually be found wherever the hair is long, or where there are creases in the skin, and must be removed and put in the fire.

#### 10. *Treatment of minor ailments.*

1. The following instructions are only intended as a guide to officers, N.C.Os. and men to enable them to deal with simple cases of sickness and wounds when no veterinary officer is available. As camel corps will very frequently be employed on detached duties, it is important that each man should know how to treat the simple ailments to which his camel is always liable. Most injuries and diseases will yield to treatment if taken in time, and such ailments as swollen backs, saddle galls, sprains, chapped hocks, and sore feet should be noticed at once and treated properly.



2. A company should have a medicine chest, but for small parties it will be sufficient if the N.C.O. in charge has in his possession the following :—

A small bottle of undiluted Jeyes' fluid.

Dry dressing. (*See under Wounds*, para. 12.)

Cotton wool.

Tow.

A few lbs. of Epsom salts.

Jeyes' fluid should be made up in the proportion 2 drams to 1 pint.

3. *Swollen backs from saddle pressure*.—Put a piece of folded sacking over the part affected and keep saturated with water or with lead lotion if available, moistening the sacking several times a day. Lead lotion is made up of 1 oz. of acetate of lead and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of sulphate of zinc in a pint of water. If the camel must be ridden, relieve the pressure on the swollen part by altering the padding of the saddle.

4. *Sprains*.—Hand rubbing, rest, cold water or lead lotion bandage.

5. *Constipation purgative*.—1 lb. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of Epsom salts in water or boiled feed, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints of simsim or linseed oil.

6. *Diarrhœa*.—Light diet, rest, keep warm. One pint simsim or linseed oil, with 1 oz. of chlorodyne; if no chlorodyne is available, give 1 dram of camphor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of ginger, and 2 drams of powdered opium or tincture of opium (laudanum) 2 ozs.

7. *Chapped hocks, cracked heels, mud fever and blistered surfaces*.—First wash clean with soap and water and apply two teaspoons of lead lotion to half-a-pint of water and



half-a-pint of simsim oil (makes a creamy lotion). Sponge over the affected parts with the lotion in the morning and evening.

8. *Sore feet*.—Camels which have been used to sand are liable to get sore feet when worked over hard and stony ground. The pad of the foot becomes red and swollen. If lame, put foot in bucket of warm water containing a little Jeyes' fluid for half an hour morning and evening and afterwards apply salt, lead lotion, or Stockholm tar.

9. *Fever*.—Keep warm, shade from sun if possible. Frequent watering. Give purgative if constipated and 4 ozs. of Epsom salts in drinking water morning and night.

The normal temperature of a camel is 100 to 102 degrees Fahr. Temperature is taken in the rectum.

10. *Colic*.—Colic generally arises from over-eating or over-drinking, but sand and gravel in food may also be responsible for it. Lay a couple of blankets over and under the animal so as to keep it warm, and give 2 ozs. of turpentine in 2 quarts of linseed oil in one dose, followed by ounce doses of chlorodyne every 3 hours if necessary. Enemas are of little use with a camel.

11. *Wounds*.—A wound should be kept quite clean and all pressure removed from it.

Dry dressing—Oxide of zinc	...	Four parts.
Boracic acid	...	Four „
Chinasol	...	One „

Or—

Oxide of zinc	...	Nine „
Chinasol	...	One „



Powder over the wound and cover it with a thin layer of cotton wool. Dress the edges of the wound with antiseptic oil, made up as follows :—

2 drams creosote or phenique.  
1 oz. turpentine.  
4 ozs. oil.

Plug deep wounds with tow soaked in the above dressing. Zinc ointment should be used for surface wounds :—

Oxide of zinc	...	...	...	One part.
Vaseline or lard...	...	...	...	Eight parts.

Chinasol ointment should be used for open wounds where they need to be kept soft :—One part chinasol to eight parts vaseline or lard.

When none of the above drugs are available wounds should be dusted with powdered charcoal. This dressing should be cleaned off daily, otherwise a scab will form and the wound will suppurate.

12. *Fissures in pad under chest and in pads of feet.*—Dress with tar after cleaning out carefully.

13. *Sore eyes.*—Wash with a lotion of two teaspoonsfull of boracic powder boiled in a pint of water, which must be cool before use.

14. *Measures.*—

1 dram	=	One teaspoon.
1 oz.	=	Two tablespoons.



## CHAPTER II.

## RIDING INSTRUCTION AND CAMEL TRAINING.

11. *General principles.*

1. The object of riding instruction is to give the men confidence and to teach them to manage their camels.

2. The lessons should not be too long and should be conducted with patience and care.

3. Riding instruction will, in the first instance, be most conveniently taught by sections in an open manège.

4. Men should not be kept too long at preliminary riding instruction in the manège, but should be taken into the open as soon as possible. They should also be encouraged to ride about independently so that they may soon become accustomed to control their camels when alone.

12. *The seat.*

Men should not sit stiff and erect on their camels. When walking the body should move easily with the motions of the camel. When trotting, the right hand (if disengaged) will be raised and the elbow bent; the shoulders and arms should move easily with the motions of the camel.

Men must not sit their camels in a slovenly lounging manner, or sore backs will result.

13. *The aids.*

1. A man must guide his camel with his feet as much as with the head rope.

2. To make the camel move forward from the halt, or to trot from the walk, a slight movement of the two feet on the camel's shoulders is all that is usually required.



Men with sluggish camels may be provided with whips, which should only be used on the camel behind the saddle. Men must be cautioned against the excessive use of the whip, for frequent severe flogging often causes a camel to become sulky and to refuse to do anything.

3. To make a camel stop, pull on the head rope.

4. To turn a camel to the right, carry the left hand slightly to the right and press the head rope against the camel's neck; at the same time make a few slight movements of the right foot on the camel's shoulders.

5. To turn a camel to the left, carry the left hand slightly to the left and make a few slight movements of the left foot on the camel's shoulders.

#### 14. *Saddling.*

1. The camels will be barracked in column of sections, with an interval of six feet between camels. Any restive camel must be tied down. The saddle is then placed on the camel's back from the off side, and the ends of the girths pushed under the camel's stomach. Care must be taken that the camel's back and the pads of the saddle are free from sand and stones.

2. Careful saddle fitting and frequent saddle inspections are most important factors in the care of camels, as the shape of the back and hump varies with the condition of the camel, and saddle injuries are the most common cause of trouble when in hard work. The padding should be plentiful, soft and not lumpy, the bearing evenly distributed, and there should be no pinching or pressure on the top of the withers in front of the hump and care taken that the lower extremity of the near side boards does not press on the loin bones.



3. Moving to the near side of the camel, pick up the ends of the girths from under the stomach, having first adjusted the saddle to the correct position on his back. This position varies with different camels according to shape, size of hump, &c. Generally speaking, the centre of the hump should be slightly in rear of the centre of the saddle.

Pass the front girth strap through the "D" of the girth from the inside. Hold the end of the girth strap in the right hand and, taking care that the girth is close in rear of the breast pad, and that no sand or dirt is inside it, draw it tightly in an upward direction, at the same time seizing the front pommel of the saddle with the left hand and working it sideways across the camel's back so that the saddle may settle well down. If the girth strap is long enough, take another turn through the upper and lower "D's" and finish on the upper "D." This girth should be tight. The method of adjusting the girths will be found to vary slightly in different patterns of saddles.

Tighten up the rear girth in the same manner and see that the distance-pieces between the two girths are tight. The rear girth should be slacker than the front one.

If properly adjusted, the rings of the girths should be at the same height on each side of the camel, and there should be no wrinkling of the skin underneath them.

4. The breast strap which is attached to the side bar on the off side of the saddle in rear of the front girth strap is passed under the camel's neck and made fast to the front of the saddle on the near side. The method of attachment varies in different patterns of saddles. The breast strap should be pulled fairly tight, its use being to prevent the saddle from slipping back on to the hump.



5. Place the apron, water tank, dhurra bag and clothing bag in position.

6. Lay the greatcoat, blankets, &c., on the saddle, taking care that there is no dirt on them which might fall between the saddle and the camel's hump; place the sheepskin furwah on the top of all. A cord should be tied round the saddle beneath the seat to prevent the furwah, &c., being blown off when the man is dismounted.

7. As soon as a section is saddled up, the camels will be made to rise and the section commander will inspect the section.

#### 15. *Unsaddling.*

1. Remove the furwah, blankets, &c., take off the water tank, dhurra bag, &c., and remove the apron.

2. Undo the breast strap and wind it loosely round the saddle beneath the seat.

3. Undo the girth straps in the reverse order to that in which they were done up.

4. Move to the off side of the camel, draw the girths through from under the camel's stomach, and fold them up on the seat of the saddle.

5. Remove the saddle from the off side.

#### 16. *Mounting.*

After the section has been inspected by the section commander, camels will be barraked in line by the right with two feet clear between the camels.

---

#### STAND TO YOUR CAMELS.

Each man will stand on the near side of his camel; feet about ten inches apart, the toe of the right foot six inches from and level with the point of the camel's knee; the loop of the







# CAMEL DRILL.

To face p.19.

"AT EASE" (*Stand to your Camels*)









"ATTENTION."

*To face p. 19.*

*(Without Arms)*



Fig. II.



	head rope over the left wrist, the left hand by the side, (without rifles) the right hand holding the lower end of the head chain, (with rifles) the rifle in the position of " <i>Stand at ease</i> " as laid down in "Infantry Training"; any unnecessary slack of the head rope being taken up by the left hand. (Fig. I.)
ATTENTION.	Heels together, (without rifles) the right hand to be moved up the head chain and to grasp it close to the jaw-links of the head collar, (with rifles) the rifle at " <i>Attention</i> " at the right side. (Fig. II.)
STAND AT EASE.	The left foot will be carried off as laid down in "Infantry Training," (without rifles) the right hand to slide down the head chain until the lower end of the chain is grasped, (with rifles) rifle movement as laid down for " <i>Stand at ease</i> " in "Infantry Training."
STAND EASY.	Men will stand easy and make any necessary adjustments in their saddlery, etc.

When men are standing easy, and the command "*Stand to your camels*" is given, each man will at once assume the position of "*Stand at ease*."



### 17. *Mounting without rifles.*

<p>PREPARE MOUNT.</p>	<p>TO</p> <p>Turn to the right and take a half pace to the right, at the same time transfer the head chain from the right hand to the left; the chain to be grasped with the left hand close under the camel's jaw with knuckles towards the camel's neck. Place the left foot on the camel's neck and with the right hand firmly grasp the rear pommel of the saddle. (Figs. III and IV.)</p>
<p>MOUNT.</p>	<p>Holding the camel's head firmly with the left hand, lean forward and quietly transfer the weight of the body from the right leg to the left leg and right arm. Pass the right leg through between the front of the saddle and left leg to the off side of the camel's shoulders, raising the body sufficiently for the right thigh to clear the front pommel. Make a turn to the left and sit quietly down in the seat. Cross the legs on the camel's shoulders, the right leg underneath the left. The right hand and arm to hang straight at the side. (Figs. V and VI.)</p> <p>Should the camel try to get up during this movement his head may be pulled round in the direction of his near shoulder with the left hand, as in this position he is not able to rise so easily.</p>



"PREPARE TO MOUNT."

To face p. 20.

First position



Fig. III.



PREPARED TO ORDER





"PREPARE TO MOUNT."

*To face p.20.*

*Second position.*



Fig. IV.







"MOUNT."

*To face p. 20.*

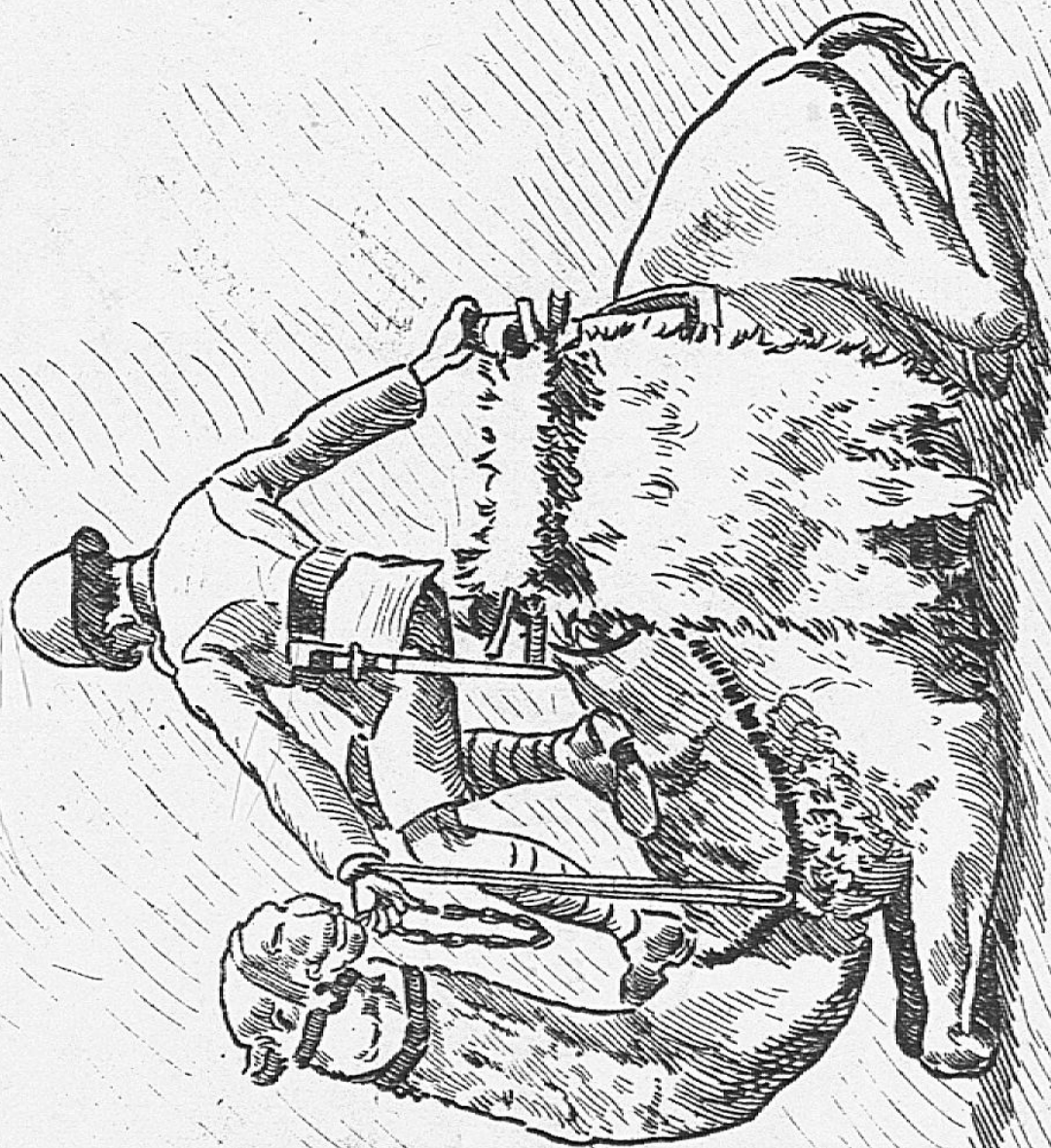


Fig. V.

Malby & Sons, Lith.







To face p. 20.



Fig. VI.

Malby & Sons, Lith.

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RISE.

Slacken out the head rope, allowing it to run through the left hand, and at the same time touch the camel on the shoulders by a slight movement of the feet.

Care should be taken that the feet are not raised, and that the camel is not kicked with the heels.

The head rope to be held in the left hand (thumb upwards) close in front of the left breast, and at a convenient length to enable the rider to control his camel.

### 18. *Mounting, rifle in hand.*

PREPARE  
MOUNT.

TO

As before detailed, the rifle and rear pommel being grasped in the right hand; the rifle hanging down on the off side, bolt to the rear.

MOUNT.

As before detailed. When mounted, carry the rifle forward, and, transferring the grip of the right hand to the hand guard, bring the rifle to the "*Advance.*" (Sec. 24.)

RISE.

As before detailed.



19. *Dismounting without rifles.*

PREPARE TO DIS-  
MOUNT.

On the command "*Prepare to dismount*," each man will barrak his camel by bending slightly forward, stretching the left hand down and jerking the head rope downwards and backwards, at the same time making a continuous noise sounding like: Krr . . . . . r Krr . . . . . r. This is a corruption of the Arabic command "Nukh," meaning kneel, and is the sound to which all native camels are trained.

DISMOUNT.

The command "*Dismount*" will be given as soon as the camels are barraked.

Each man will uncross his legs and throw the right leg over the front pommel to the near side ; he will then slide to the ground over the front edge of the saddle and assume the position of "*Attention*."

20. *Dismounting, rifle in hand.*

NOTE.—It must be carefully explained that, when carrying rifles, the men must always dismount with the rifle in the hand.

PREPARE TO DIS-  
MOUNT.

As before detailed.

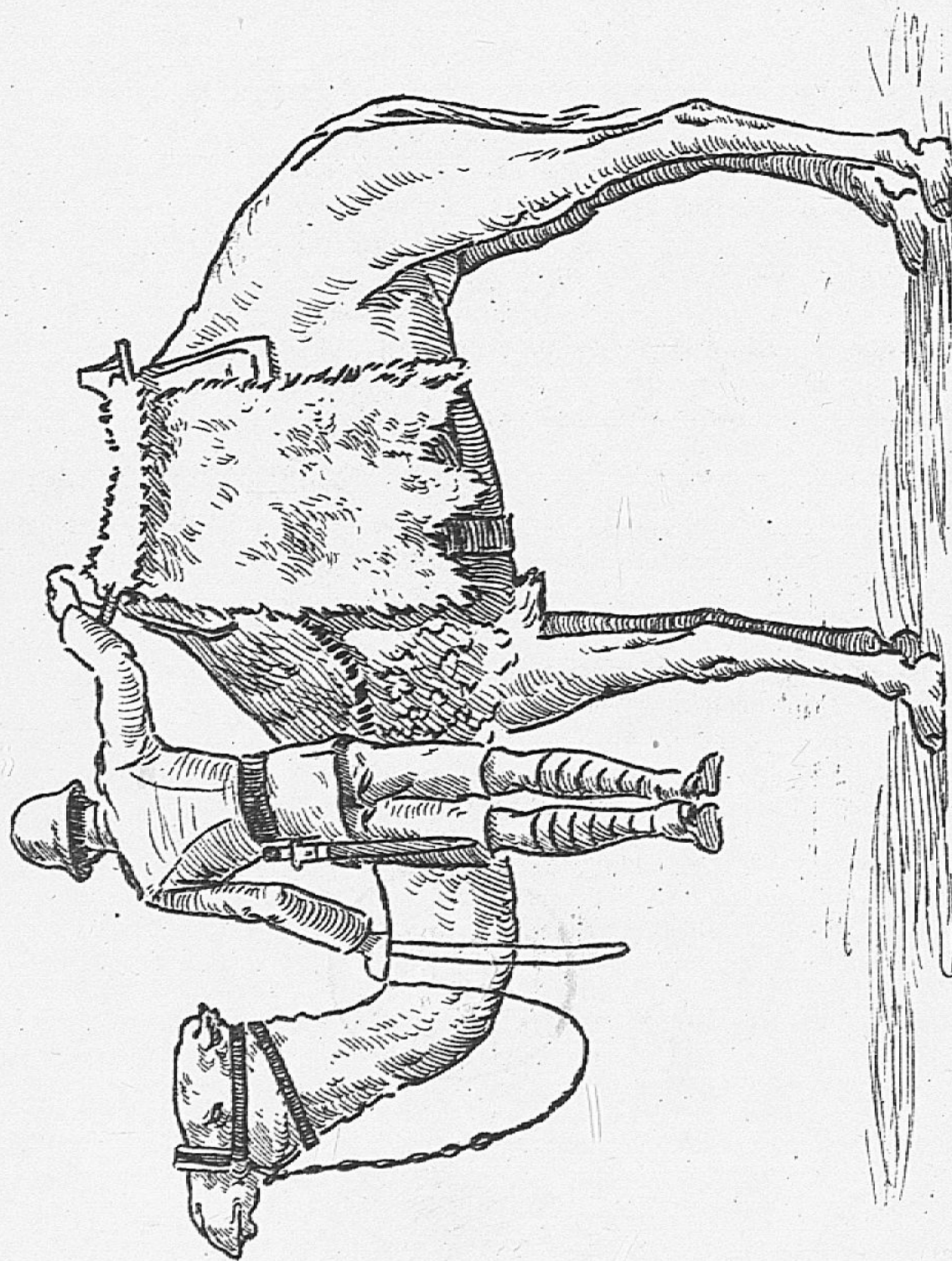






"DISMOUNT."

(Without barracking)



To face p. 23.

Fig. VII.







*To face p. 23.*

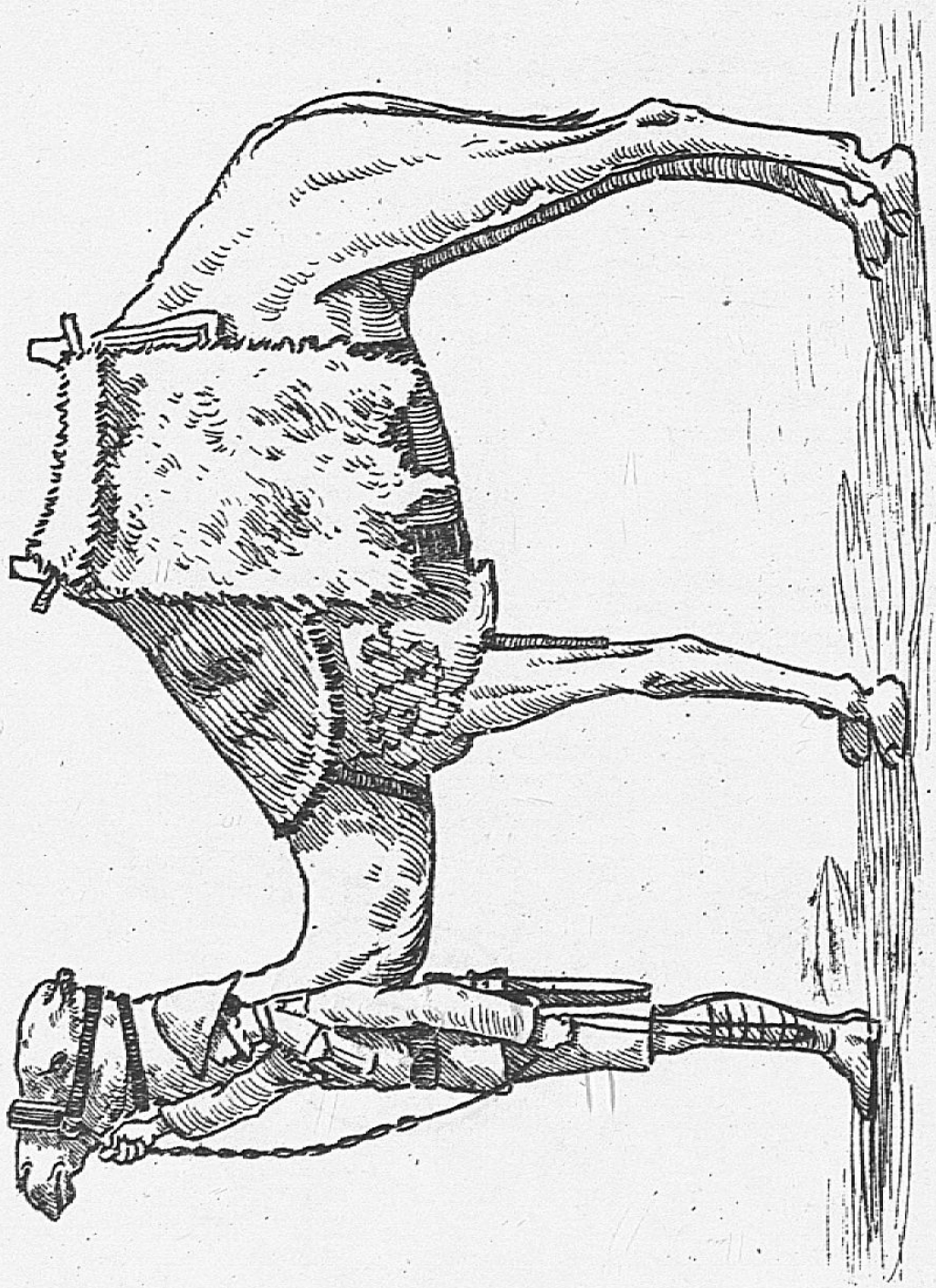


Fig VIII.

Malby & Sons, Lith.



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DISMOUNT.

As before detailed, each man carrying the rifle across the saddle in the right hand.

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### 21. *Dismounting without barraking.*

If the command "*Dismount*" is given without the previous command "*Prepare to dismount*," men will dismount without barraking their camels as follows:—

#### i. *Without rifles—*

---

DISMOUNT.

Uncross the legs and throw the right leg over the front pommel to the near side; grasp the pommel firmly with the right hand and lean down till the left hand, still holding the head rope, is resting on the camel's neck at its lowest point. Glance to the right of the line, and taking the time from the right-hand man, drop forward over the front edge of the saddle and assume the position of "*Attention*." (Figs. VII and VIII.)

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#### ii. *Rifle in hand—*

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DISMOUNT.

As before detailed, except that after uncrossing the legs the rifle is carried across the body, and the left hand grasping the head rope is placed between the sling and the rifle so that the rifle hangs on the left forearm.

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## 22. Barraking the camel.

BARRAK.

On the command "*Barrak*," take a pace forward and turn right-about facing the camel. Seize the head chain with the left hand close to the camel's jaw and jerk the chain downwards, at the same time making the sound Krr . . . . . r.

As soon as the camel is barraked assume the position of "*Attention*."

## 23. Tying and untying the camel.

TIE CAMELS.

(The camels being barraked.) Turn to the right, pass the head rope under the camel's neck, and bring it over the neck to the near side; stoop down and tie the rope in a clove hitch round the camel's near fore arm and leg drawing the rope sufficiently tight to prevent the camel raising his head. Resume the position of "*Attention*."

UNTIE CAMELS.

Turn to the right, untie the head rope, and resume the position of "*Attention*."



24. *Carrying the rifle.*

## THE ADVANCE.

At the "*Advance*" the rifle is held with the right hand in front of the magazine, hand resting on the upper part of the right thigh, thumb and fingers round the rifle, muzzle pointing to the left front and opposite the left breast clear of the camel's near ear.

*Note.*—The rifle is carried in this position unless the command "*March at ease*" or "*Sling arms*" is given; also when immediate fire action appears imminent, and by all scouts and patrols.

## CARRY ARMS.

From the "*Advance*." Without releasing the grasp, raise the rifle and place the butt on the upper part of the right thigh, the muzzle leaning to the front and in line with the right eye, trigger guard to the left, back of the hand down, arm slightly bent, elbow close to the side.

SLING ARMS or  
MARCH AT EASE.

From the "*Advance*." On the command "*Sling arms*" or "*March at ease*," uncross the legs and drop the rifle to a perpendicular position at the right side. Slightly raise the right leg, seize the sling of the rifle with the left hand under the right knee, pass the sling over the front pommel of the saddle and lower the right leg.



Release the rifle and seize the sling with the right hand. Lean well forward on the front of the saddle, raising the seat from the saddle, and place the sling over the rear pommel of the saddle.

Sit down in the saddle and recross the legs, right arm hanging straight by the side.

*Note.*—Care must be taken to adjust the slings to the right length; if too short, there will be a difficulty in slinging the rifle, and if too long, the rifle will be shaken and liable to be damaged.

ADVANCE ARMS  
or MARCH AT  
ATTENTION.

From "*March at ease.*" On the command "*Advance arms*" or "*March at attention*" uncross the legs, seize the rifle at the point of balance, lean well forward on the front of the saddle, and by carrying the butt of the rifle upwards and outwards clear the sling from the rear pommel; sit down in the saddle, remove the sling from the front pommel as at "*Sling arms,*" recross the legs and bring the rifle to the "*Advance.*"

*Note.*—If the command "*Dismount*" is given when arms are slung, men will always unsling arms before dismounting.



## 25. *Saluting.*

1. *Saluting. Dismounted.*—When leading a camel past an officer, a soldier will turn his head smartly towards him, looking him in the face.

If armed with the rifle, he will carry it at the trail.

2. *Saluting. Mounted.*—The soldier if armed with the rifle will come to the "*Advance.*" When one camel-length from the officer to be saluted, he will turn his head smartly towards him, looking him in the face.

3. The words of command for parties when paying or returning compliments are "*Eyes right*" or "*Eyes left*" followed by "*Eyes front.*"

4. An armed party when passing a guard will receive the command "*Carry arms*" before the command "*Eyes right*" or "*Eyes left*" is given.

## TRAINING THE CAMEL.

### 26. *Standard of training.*

The training of the camel is a matter of great importance to the efficiency of a camel corps.

All trained camels should remain barracked to be mounted, go quietly and at even paces in the ranks, stand fire and be easily led.

### 27. *Handling camels.*

1. Untrained camels must be gradually accustomed to the rifle, military exercises, and firing.

2. The camel being naturally timid must not have his nervousness increased by harsh treatment, and should be handled with patience and gentleness. Finding that unusual



sights and sounds do him no injury, and are not accompanied by punishment, he will soon lose his fear. One minute's loss of temper or violence by the rider may throw the training back for a considerable period.

3. Suddenness of movement should be avoided in all practices with arms, and everything should be done smoothly and quietly.

4. Camels showing any tendency to acquire the trick of refusing to leave the ranks should be specially schooled.

### *28. Leading when mounted and dismounted.*

1. Camels must be taught to lead well. The Nos. 3, mounted, will be practised frequently in leading the other three camels of their groups.

2. If a camel will not lead at first he can generally be taught if followed by a man with a whip.

3. Camels should also be practised in being led by the men dismounted. Blank ammunition should occasionally be fired when camels are being led.

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## CHAPTER III.

### DRILL.

#### *29. Principles of instruction in drill.*

1. In the execution of any movement each unit is to be led to its position by the shortest route, in the simplest manner, and as rapidly as possible compatible with the preservation of good order in the ranks.



Every body of mounted men should be so trained that it can manœuvre by following its leader without verbal commands.

Constant repetition of the same movement should be avoided.

2. The following are tests of the general drill efficiency of a body of mounted troops :—

- i. That commands and signals are simultaneously and correctly obeyed.
- ii. That there is a complete absence of noise and confusion.
- iii. That the various units can be manœuvred by their leaders, by signal, in close or extended formation, with rapidity and smoothness.

*When in close formation.—*

- iv. That pace and direction are carefully maintained.
- v. That correct distances and intervals are maintained from the unit of direction, that wheels are made accurately, that words of command, when used, are given distinctly, and that cohesion and steadiness are preserved.

*When in extended order.—*

- vi. That the men act with confidence, intelligence, and rapidity.
- vii. That the section and other leaders are given a proper latitude.



### 30. *Definitions.*

Single file ...	...	...	One man
A file ...	...	...	Two men.
A group ...	...	...	Four men.
Column ...	...	...	Bodies of troops formed on parallel and successive alignments at a distance from one another equal to their own frontage.
Company column...	...	...	A company in column of sections.
Company close column ...	...	...	A company with its sections in column at a distance of three camel-lengths.
A camel-length ...	...	...	A term of measurement. (10 feet.)

### 31. *Pace and direction.*

1. Evenness of pace is essential in manœuvring numbers of mounted men.

In moving at the trot from the halt the camels should first walk and then trot ; a similar graduation of pace should be observed in coming to the halt from the trot. About three camel-lengths should be traversed at the intermediate pace.

The pace should not be faster than that at which the body can maintain good order, that is to say, the pace of the slowest camel.

2. The commander of every unit is responsible for the correct leading of his command. The direction will be indicated either by naming an object on which the directing officer is to lead, or by the commander ordering the directing officer to follow in his track.

The right centre section leader is the directing section leader of a company.

When a change of direction is ordered, leaders should at once turn their camels and point in the new direction.



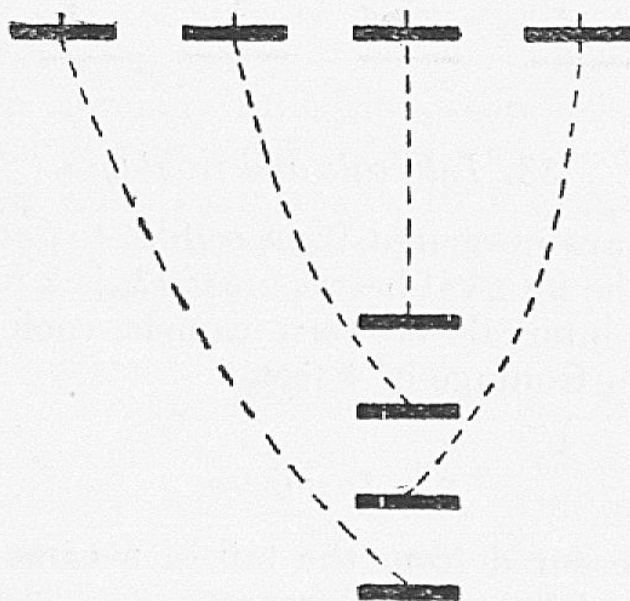
### 32. *Increasing and diminishing the front.*

1. When the unit concerned is a section or body smaller than a section, the front will be increased or diminished by the incline *to* or *from* a flank, in such a way that individual men and groups retain their same relative positions in the section.

2. When units larger than a section are concerned, the front will be increased or diminished as follows, unless a flank is specially named :—

- i. When increasing the front, the rear units form on the leading unit, the second unit on the left, the remainder on the right and left in succession ; thus :—

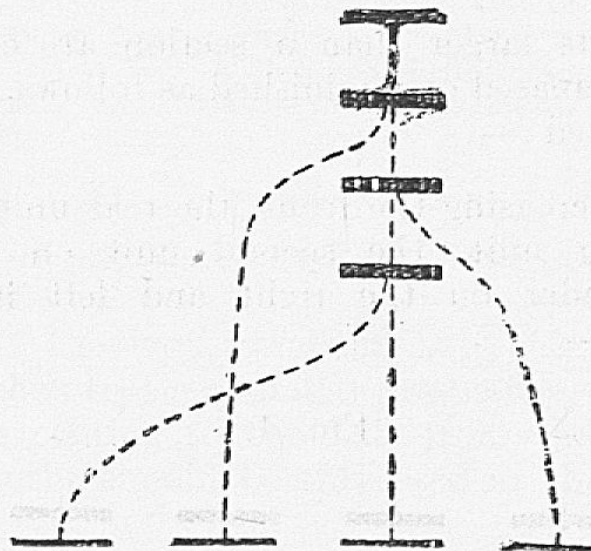
FIG. 1.





- ii. When diminishing the front, the centre or right centre unit advances first, followed by the unit on its left; after these, the units on the right and left will follow in succession; thus:—

FIG. 2.



### 33. *Intervals and frontages.*

1. Intervals are measured from saddle to saddle.  
In *line* the interval between camels is 2 feet.
2. Including intervals between camels, each camel in the ranks requires a frontage of 4 feet.

### 34. *Distances.*

Distances measured from the tail of a camel to the head of the one behind it are as follows:—



In *line* or *column*. Front rank to supernumeraries, one camel-length.

In *column of groups*. Between groups, one camel-length.

In *column of files* or *single files*. Between files, half a camel-length.

### 35. *Words of command.*

1. The caution "*Walk*" will, in every case, precede the command "*March*" when men are mounted.

2. The abrupt ending of an executive word of command, so necessary to make men on foot move smartly, is not suitable to mounted services, for whom the word of command should be graduated, as the movement following it should be; thus:—" *Walk-M-a-r-r-c-h,*" and when the pace is to be increased to a trot—" *T-r-r-o-t.*" It must also be remembered that with mounted men it is more than ever necessary that words of command should be given loudly and distinctly.

3. Leaders will accompany their words of command with the corresponding signals.

4. When in company formation, section leaders, as a rule, give no words of command unless their sections are unable to distinguish their signals; in that event they give the necessary word, but no louder than is requisite to enable their own commands to hear it.

### 36. *Signals.*

1. Signals should be made with whichever arm will show most clearly what is meant. Officers and N.C.Os. using signals, as far as possible, face the same way as those to whom the signals are made.



2. The following signals are to be employed to represent the words of command mentioned :—

SIGNAL.	TO INDICATE—
i. Arm swung from rear to front below the shoulder, finishing with the hand pointing to the front.	“ Advance ” or “ Forward.”
ii. Arm circled at its fullest extent above the head, finishing by pointing in the direction in which the retirement is to be made.	“ Retire.”
iii. Open hand raised in line with the shoulder, elbow bent and close to the side.	“ Walk ” or “ Quick time.”
iv. Clenched hand moved up and down between thigh and shoulder, forearm pointing in such a direction that the movement can be seen clearly by those for whom the signal is intended.	“ Trot ” or “ Double.”
v. Arm raised at full extent above the head.	“ Halt.”
vi. Body or camel turned in the required direction and arm extended in a line with the shoulder and pointing in the required direction.	“ Incline.”
vii. Circular movement of the extended arm in line with the shoulder, the arm to finish the signal pointing in the required direction.	“ Wheel.”
<i>Note.</i> —When sections are in column this signal will also mean “ Change direction.”	



SIGNAL.	TO INDICATE—
viii. The right (or left) hand, fist clenched, brought to the shoulder, elbow down, and then extended to the right (or left) in line with the shoulder. Motions repeated a few times.	“Groups right (or left).”
ix. Two or three slight movements of the open hand upwards (palm uppermost).	“Mount.”
x. Two or three slight movements of the open hand towards the ground (palm downwards).	“Dismount.”
xi. Arm at full extent over head and waved a few times slowly from side to side, the hand to be open and to come down as low as the hips on both sides of the body. <i>Note.</i> —This signal denotes “Extend from the centre.” If the extension is to be made to the right finish the signal by pointing to the right; if to the left by pointing to the left.	“Extend.”
xii. Hand placed on top of the head, the elbow square to the right or left, according to which hand is used. <i>Note.</i> —This signal denotes “Close on the centre.” If it is desired to “Close on the right” finish the signal by pointing to the right; if to the left by pointing to the left.	“Close.”
xiii. Arm swung from rear to front above the shoulder.	“Reinforce.”



SIGNAL.	TO INDICATE—
xiv. Weapon held up above, as if guarding, the head.	“Enemy in sight in small numbers.”
xv. As in xiv, but weapon raised and lowered frequently.	“Enemy in sight in large numbers.”
xvi. Weapon held up at full extent of arm, point, or muzzle, uppermost.	“No enemy in sight.”

### 3. The whistle will be used :—

- i. To draw attention to a signal about to be made or to an order to be given—a short blast.
- ii. To denote “close” when troops are in wood, bush, fog, or darkness when the signal cannot be seen—a succession of short blasts.
- iii. To turn out troops from camp or bivouac to fall in or to occupy previously arranged positions—a succession of alternate long and short blasts.

## SECTION DRILL.

### 37. *General principles of the training of the section.*

1. Each section must be thoroughly trained by its leader in both mounted and dismounted duties to take its place in the company. Movements by groups, wheeling, and increasing and decreasing the front should first be taught on foot. Before any attempt is made to drill men in the field, officers, N.C.Os., and group leaders must be



thoroughly instructed in their duties, and accustomed to set the regulation paces and to give direction.

In preliminary instruction the movements should always be executed from the halt; but afterwards all movements will be executed on the move unless the caution "*To the halt*" is given.

### 38. *Formations of a section.*

- i. Line.
- ii. Column of groups, or section column.
- iii. Column of files.
- iv. Column of single files (single files).

1. In *line* the groups are placed side by side, the interval between camels being 2 feet.

The No. 4 of the right centre group is the centre guide when the section consists of four or six groups, and No. 2 of the centre group when it consists of three or five groups. His position is one camel-length in rear of the section leader.

The supernumeraries should be half a camel-length in rear of the flank men of the section.

Each group leader may take the position of No. 1, No. 2, or No. 4 in his group.

2. In *column of groups* the groups are in column at a camel-length distance. When the right of the section is in front, the section leader is a camel-length in front of the left-hand man of the leading group. The right supernumeraries, that is to say, those which in *line* were in rear of the right flank of the section, are on the right of the section leader, and the left supernumeraries, namely, those which were in rear of the left of the section, are a camel-length in rear of the last group.



When the left of the section is in front, the section leader is a camel-length in front of the right-hand man (No. 1) of the leading group. On the left of the section leader are the left supernumeraries; in rear of the last group are the right supernumeraries.

3. In *column of files* the groups are in column at half a camel-length distance. If the right is in front, the Nos. 1 and 2 of each group are in front of the Nos. 3 and 4 at the same distance. If the left is in front the Nos. 3 and 4 are in front of the Nos. 1 and 2.

The position of the section leader and supernumeraries is the same as when the section is in *column of groups*. If, however, there are two supernumeraries in front of the section, they will march immediately in front of the leading group, and the section leader will march in front of them.

If there are three supernumeraries, two will march in rear of the section leader and one by his side.

4. In *column of single files* the single files are in column and if the right is in front, the men of each group are in the order No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, and in the reverse order if the left is in front. The section leader is in front of the section, and is followed by the supernumeraries of the flank that is leading. The supernumeraries of the other flank are in rear of the section.

### 39. *Forming up and telling off.*

1. The section will form in single rank, dressing by the centre, and on occasions when it may be necessary will be told off and proved by its commander.

"TELL OFF BY GROUPS."—The men will number from the right of the group by fours.



"FLANKS OF GROUPS. PROVE."—In proving, mounted, if the rifle is slung, the right arm will be extended horizontally to the front, in a line with and as high as the shoulder. When dismounted, men will prove in the same manner with the left hand, hand open, back of the hand outwards, fingers together. With rifle in the hand men will prove by bringing the rifle to the "*Carry*."

"AS YOU WERE."—Men drop their arms.

"CENTRE GUIDE.—PROVE."

"AS YOU WERE."

"GROUP LEADERS.—PROVE."

"AS YOU WERE."

"GROUPS. RIGHT."—Each group wheels to the right upon its right-hand man.

"GROUPS. LEFT."—The groups wheel to their original front.

2. When permanent groups have been formed, telling off is unnecessary, but the section will be proved.

Portions of broken groups should be joined together to make a complete group for drill purposes. If there is an incomplete group it should always be made the left group but one of the section.

#### 40. *Dressing.*

The dressing of a section consists in every camel and rider being kept square to the front, in the preservation of the correct intervals between files, and in the maintenance of the proper distance from the section leader. On the move it depends on riding smoothly at the pace ordered. Dressing will be by the centre of the section, and should when



possible be carried out on the move and in rear of an alignment, as it is almost impossible to correct the dressing by passaging at the halt or by reining back. If when the section is halted a camel gets over the alignment, he must be ridden forward clear of the section and then ridden round and up to his place in the section from the rear. No markers for dressing are to be used, nor is any time to be lost in dressing so long as the general alignment is correct. The proper interval between files is in all cases to be taken from the centre.

#### 41. *Wheeling.*

1. When a section wheels, the section leader moves on an arc equal to three-quarters of the section frontage. Other bodies wheel in similar manner.

2. The following are the words of command for the different degrees of wheeling :—

“ HALF RIGHT ” (OR “ HALF LEFT ”), “ RIGHT (OR LEFT) WHEEL,” “ RIGHT (OR LEFT) ABOUT WHEEL.”

3. On receiving the order to wheel the leader selects some point in the new direction on which to lead, makes the signal, and (if from the halt) moves off in the required direction on the word “ MARCH.” On completion of the wheel he makes the signal for “ HALT.” or “ FORWARD ” as required. He should usually move at an even pace throughout the wheel, but he should glance towards the outer flank and, if necessary, regulate his pace so that this flank may not be unduly hurried in conforming to the movement.



4. The section moves up the distance it has from the section leader before it begins to wheel.

5. The centre guide rides in the track of the section leader and maintains his distance from him.

#### 42. *Inclining.*

Inclining demands great precision of drill and should be employed for short distances only.

On the command "*Right (or left) incline,*" the section leader makes the signal and turns his camel, marching on a point in the required direction, which should not be at a greater deviation than  $20^{\circ}$  from the original direction. Each man turns his camel and moves diagonally in the same direction, regulating his pace so that his own shoulders are parallel with the shoulders of the next man on the hand to which the incline is made.

On the command or signal "FORWARD" each man simultaneously turns his camel in the former direction; the section should then be parallel to its original alignment. In executing this movement there is a tendency to make a change of direction instead of an incline; this must be carefully guarded against.

#### 43. *Diminishing the front.*

1. When a new formation is ordered the section leader and supernumeraries move by the shortest route into their positions (see Sec. 32) in the new formation.

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2. *From section to groups.*

<p>“ADVANCE IN GROUPS” —“WALK— MARCH.”</p>	<p>The right-hand section advances straight to its front, and all the remaining groups move off in succession as it comes to their turn, incline to the right, follow and cover at the proper distance.</p>
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3. *From section to files or single files.*

<p>“ADVANCE IN FILES” (SINGLE FILES) “WALK— MARCH.”</p>	<p>As for <i>groups</i> in para. 2 above, substituting the word <i>files</i> or <i>single files</i> for <i>groups</i> where necessary.</p>
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4. *From groups to files.*

<p>“ADVANCE IN FILES” “WALK— MARCH.”</p>	<p>Nos. 1 and 2 of the leading section advance, Nos. 3 and 4, when they have room, incline to the right, follow and cover, the remainder move off in succession in the same manner, keeping their proper distances.</p>
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5. *From groups to single files.*

<p>“ADVANCE IN SINGLE FILES” “WALK— MARCH.”</p>	<p>No. 1 of the leading group advances, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 incline to the right when they have room, follow and cover, the remainder move off in succession in the same manner, keeping their proper distances.</p>
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#### 6. *From files to single files.*

“ADVANCE IN SINGLE FILES” No. 1 of the leading group advances, No. 2 inclines to the right and follows, “WALK—MARCH.” No. 3 moves straight forward as it comes to his turn and follows No. 2, No. 4 inclines to the right and follows No. 3, the remainder move off in succession in the same manner.

7. When no flank is named as above, the changes of formation will be made from the right. The front, however, can be diminished in a similar manner by advancing from the left, in which case that flank must be specified in the word of command, *e.g.*, “ADVANCE IN FILES FROM THE LEFT—WALK—MARCH.”

#### 44. *Increasing the front.*

##### 1. *From single file to files.*

“TO THE HALT. FORM FILES” No. 1 of the leading group advances three camel-lengths and halts. No. 2 inclines to the left and forms on the left of No. 1; No. 4 inclines to the left and forms on the left of No. 3; all the remainder form in the same manner in their turn, forming files first and then closing to their proper distance.

##### 2. *From single file to groups.*

“TO THE HALT. FORM GROUPS” No. 1 of the leading group advances three camel-lengths and halts; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 incline to the left and form on the



“WALK—  
MARCH.” left of No. 1; all the remainder form in the same manner, forming groups first and then closing to their proper distance.

3. *From files to groups.*

“TO THE HALT. FORM  
GROUPS.” Nos. 1 and 2 of the leading group advance three camel-lengths and halt; 3 and 4 incline to the left and form on the left of 1 and 2; all the remainder form in the same manner forming groups first and then closing to their proper distance.

4. *From groups, files, or single files to form section.*

i. *To the halt.*

“TO THE  
HALT. FORM  
SECTION.”— First each group will form as in paras. 2 and 3, and then the section will form as follows:—The leading group advances three camel-lengths and halts; the remainder incline to their left and form on the left of the leading group.

ii. *When on the move.*—

“FORM SEC-  
TION—REAR  
TROT (OR  
TROT OUT).” Groups will continue at the original pace until formed, then incline to the left and move up at an increased pace into their places in the section.

5. In the foregoing it is assumed that the columns of *groups, files, or single files* are right in front, when the left is in front the commands will be the same; but, in the instructions for carrying out the orders, for left read right, and for Nos. 1 and 2 substitute Nos. 4 and 3 and *vice versa*.



#### 45. *Formations to a flank.*

1. *Forming section to a flank from column of groups, files or single files.*

i. *From column of group.*

“GROUPS— Each group at once wheels to the left;  
(RIGHT) LEFT.” each man halts as he comes into line, if  
the movement was from the halt.

ii. *From column of files or single files.*

To form section to a flank, column of groups will first be formed and then the groups will be wheeled to the right or left.

2. *Forming to a flank from line.*

i. *In column of groups.*

“GROUPS Each group wheels to the right.  
RIGHT.”

“WALK— The whole move off simultaneously.  
MARCH.”

ii. *In column of files or single file.*

“FILES The right file (or single file) wheels to  
(or SINGLE its right and moves off. The remaining  
FILES) RIGHT files move off in succession in the same  
—WALK— manner so as to follow in column at the  
MARCH.” proper distance.

Moving to the left is done in the same manner, the word “left” being substituted for “right” in the above instructions.

iii. If the order to move to a flank in column of files or single files is given when the section is moving, the file or



single file on the flank named wheels at once and continues to move at the original pace; the other files or single files halt until it is their turn to wheel.

#### 46. *Formations to the rear.*

##### 1. *From column of groups, files, or single files.*

“GROUPS,            Each group, file, or single file wheels  
(FILES or        about.  
SINGLE FILES)  
ABOUT.”

2. *From line.*—Line to the rear can be formed by wheeling the whole section about with the command “SECTION—RIGHT ABOUT WHEEL,” or by wheeling the groups about, the command being “GROUPS ABOUT.”

When the latter method is adopted, the original right group becomes temporarily the left group. When such is the case and the command “ADVANCE IN GROUPS (FILES or SINGLE FILES)—WALK—MARCH” is given, the original right group, file or single file, will advance and will be followed in succession by the others.

#### 47. *Extending and closing.*

1. Extension will be made by files or groups from the right, left, or centre, or from a named file or group. The word of command will be :—

“FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), BY FILES (OR GROUPS) TO  
—— PACES EXTEND,” or “BY FILES (OR GROUPS)  
TO —— PACES EXTEND.”



The named file or group will march forward at the original pace, the remainder moving out at an increased pace till the correct interval is obtained.

The file or group named to direct will follow the section leader or march according to his orders.

2. When working in extended order the intervals will often be large and it will be impossible for all the men of the section to see the signals of the section leader. It is important, therefore, that those men near the section leader should pass on all signals and commands, given by him, to the men on the right and left, and satisfy themselves that the orders have been received.

3. In passing verbal messages, when in extended order, the following method will be adopted:—

The leader of the group where the message originates will at once send off two men to take the message to the groups on his right and left. The leaders of the other groups, immediately they see a messenger detached and coming in their direction, will despatch a messenger from their groups to meet the other messenger half-way. The message having been delivered and received, the two messengers will return to their groups.

Each group will act in a similar manner till the message has been passed along the whole line.

4. Great care must be taken in passing verbal messages, and any man delivering a verbal message should ask the receiver to repeat the message, and thus satisfy himself that the message has been correctly received.

5. The section should be practised in making long advances in extended order at the walk and also at the trot.

6. Extension may be made from column of groups, the

groups in rear moving out by the shortest way to their position on a flank of the leading group on the same command as when extending from *line*.

7. Closing is carried out on the same principle as extending. To close on the centre the word of command is "CLOSE," and to close to a flank it is "ON THE RIGHT (LEFT) CLOSE."

#### THE COMPANY.

##### 48. *Position of the company commander.*

When the company is formed up for parade or inspection in *company column*, the commander's place is one camel-length in front of the leading section leader. In line his place is one camel-length in front of the line of section leaders and opposite the centre of the company. In the field great independence must be allowed to the company commander with regard to his position, and he must ride where he can best superintend and lead his company.

##### 49. *Formations of a company.*

1. The following are the formations of a company :—

- i. Line.
- ii. Company column.
- iii. Company close column.
- iv. Column of groups, files, and single files.
- v. Square.

2. In *line* the four sections, each in line, are side by side, the section leaders being 32 yards from each other. If, however, each section has more than six groups, the interval between section leaders must be increased to 38 or 43 yards according to whether there are seven or eight groups.



3. In *company column* the sections are one behind the other at such a distance that, if they wheeled to either flank, the company would be in line. When therefore the sections consist of six groups or fewer, the section leaders of the rear sections will each be about 11 yards distant from the supernumeraries of the section in front of them.

4. In *company close column* the sections are in column at a distance of three camel-lengths; the supernumeraries of each section are in line with the rest of the section, the right supernumeraries on the right flank and the left supernumeraries on the left flank; the section leaders of the rear sections are on the right of their sections. This formation should only be used when space does not admit of the formation of *company column*.

5. In *column of groups, files, or single files* each section is in column of groups, files, or single files. The head of each section is a camel-length in rear of the section in front of it.

6. The formation of a *square* is explained in Sec. 55.

#### 50. *Line ; changes of direction and formation.*

1. *Change of direction.*—A slight change of direction may be made by ordering the directing section leader to alter the direction gradually. A change up to an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  may be made by giving the command "RIGHT (LEFT) SHOULDERS." To change the direction to a greater angle, the sections should be wheeled to the right (or left) and line should be formed in the new direction from *company column*.

Ground may be gained to a flank by wheeling the groups to the right or left.

## 2. *Formation of company column.*

### i. *To a flank.*

“SECTIONS,            Each section wheels to its right.  
RIGHT WHEEL—  
MARCH.”

### ii. *To the front.*

“FORM COM-            The centre section advances, followed by  
PANY COLUMN the left and right sections in succession.  
—MARCH.”            This can also be formed from a flank by  
the command “FROM THE RIGHT (or LEFT)  
FORM COMPANY COLUMN.”

### iii. *To the rear.*

The company first wheels sections about,  
and then advances in *column of sections*.

## 3. *Formation of column of groups, files, or single files.*

“ADVANCE IN            The right centre section advances in  
GROUPS            *groups (files or single files)*, the left centre  
(FILES OR            section follows, then come the right and  
SINGLE FILES) left sections.  
—MARCH.”

## 51. *Company column ; changes of direction and formation.*

1. *Change of direction.*—The direction can be altered by changing the direction of the head.

“HEAD OF            The leading section wheels; the re-  
COMPANY,            mainder wheel in succession on arriving  
RIGHT (OR            at the point where the leading section  
HALF-RIGHT) wheeled,  
WHEEL.”



Ground can be gained to a flank by wheeling the sections or groups to the flank.

## 2. *Formation of line.*

### i. *Line to the front.*

“FORM COM-  
PANY—  
MARCH.”

The leading section advances; the rear sections half-wheel at an increased pace. They are wheeled to the front when opposite their places in line, and conform to the pace of the directing section on arriving in line with it.

If a line is required on the right or left of the leading section the command will be “ON THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) FORM COMPANY.”

### ii. *Line to a flank.*

“RIGHT (OR  
LEFT) WHEEL  
INTO LINE—  
MARCH.”

The sections wheel to the right together and on coming into line move forward.

### iii. *Line to the half front.*

An oblique line to the right (or left) front can be formed by changing the direction of the head of the column and then forming *line* as in i. or by wheeling sections half-right or left and then forming line on the leading section.

52. *Formation of line or company column from column of groups, files, or single files.*

“FORM COMPANY” OR “FORM COMPANY COLUMN.” Each section at once forms section and is led at an increased pace to its position in line or company column.

53. *Extending and closing a company.*

1. *Extending from line.*

“BY FILES (OR GROUPS OR SECTIONS) EXTEND” OR “BY FILES (OR GROUPS) TO ——— YARDS, EXTEND.” The directing section extends from its centre (*see* Sec. 47). The section on the right wheels half-right and moves to the flank; as soon as the left-hand man of the section comes opposite his place in extended line the section leader wheels half left and extends the section to the right (*see* Sec. 47). The left centre and left sections wheel half-left and move to the flank, wheeling half-right and extending to the left as soon as their right flank men come opposite their places in line.

“BY FILES (OR GROUPS) TO THE RIGHT EXTEND” OR “BY FILES (OR GROUPS) TO THE RIGHT TO ——— YARDS— EXTEND.” The left section extends to the right. The other sections wheel to the right, and when their left flank men come opposite their places in line, wheel half-left and extend from the left. Extending to the left is carried out on the same principle.



## 2. *Extending from company column.*

If the command or signal "EXTEND" is given when the company is in *company column*, each section will extend from its centre. If it is desired to form extended line from *company column*, the words of command will be "FORM COMPANY—BY FILES (OR GROUPS) TO — PACES EXTEND"; extended *line* will then be formed on the same principle as it is formed from *line* (see para. 1).

## 3. *Extending from column of groups.*

On the command "EXTEND" each section maintaining the original pace will extend (see Sec. 47).

If it is desired to form extended *line*, the command will be "FORM COMPANY—EXTEND." Each section will first form *line*; then the company will be formed in extended *line* in the same manner as it is formed from *line*.

## 4. *Closing from extended line.*

### i. *Closing on the centre.*

"CLOSE."

The directing section closes on its centre.

The right section closes to its left; then wheels half-left and takes up its position on the right of the directing section.

The left centre section and the left section each close to their right, wheel half-right, and form on the left of the directing section.

ii. *Closing to a flank.*

“TO THE RIGHT  
—CLOSE.”

Each section closes to its right, the right section advances, the remainder wheel half-right and take up their places in line.

Closing to the left is carried out on the same principle.

54. *Coming into action.*

1. Sections having dismounted for action may dispose of their camels as follows :—

- i. Tying them.
- ii. Leaving the Nos. 3 in charge of the camels of each group.
- iii. Leaving two men of each group holding the camels.
- iv. Making each man hold his own camel.

2. *First method.*—This may be used in taking up a defensive position or when a long continued dismounted action is contemplated. If the camels are left at any distance from the men, it is advisable to leave at least two men per section in charge of them. If the camels are required and it is not



advisable to return to them, the Nos. 3 may be sent back for them, the remainder of the men maintaining their position. It must be remembered, however, that it is only possible for the Nos. 3 to move at a slow pace when leading the camels of their groups.

3. *Second method.*—This is the method usually adopted.

“FOR ACTION  
FROM (RIGHT  
OR LEFT)—  
DISMOUNT.”

The whole dismount as rapidly as possible, the men of each group handing over their camels to the Nos. 3. The section serjeant will take the section leader's camel, and remain in charge of the camels. He must be particularly careful to look out for any signals from the section leader. If not already under cover, the camels will be moved, if possible, to a position under cover by the section serjeant; they will then be barraked, care being taken that they are not crowded together, in order that the dismounted men will have no difficulty in mounting, if ordered to do so.

When the camels are barraked the Nos. 3 will place the loops of the head ropes of the four camels of their groups over their left wrists and kneel or lie down, rifle in hand, in front of the camels.

“MOUNT.”

The dismounted men will double back to their camels and each group will mount by word of command from its group leader.

#### 4. *Third method.*—

“RIGHT (OR  
LEFT) MEN  
FOR ACTION—  
DISMOUNT.”

This method should only be adopted in column of files when it is impossible to form groups, or when rapidity is essential. Camels can be more easily led and can be moved at a greater speed than in the second method and the men come more quickly into action. The camel holders will act according to the instructions laid down for the Nos. 3 in the second method.

#### 5. *Fourth method.*—

“ALL FOR  
ACTION FRONT  
(RIGHT OR  
LEFT)—  
DISMOUNT.”

Each man dismounts as quickly as possible and kneels or lies down still retaining the loop of the head rope on his left wrist.

This method should only be adopted in column of single files, when it is impossible to form files or groups, or when rapidity is essential.

### 55. *Forming square.*

1. When ordered to form square (“FORM SQUARE”) a company will form in the manner given below, and as each section arrives at its position in the square the men will dismount as quickly as possible and form up in front of the camels. Bayonets will be fixed. Nos. 3 will take charge of the camels when the men dismount, and as soon as the camels are barracked, will join their groups in the firing line.



- i. *If in line.*—The right centre section will advance a short distance and halt, the right section will move in *column of groups* to the left, wheel its head to the right, and form the right side of the square. The left centre section will in the same manner form the left side of the square. The left section will move in *column of groups* to the right and form the rear side of the square.
- ii. *If in column of sections.*—The leading section will halt and the second will wheel to the right and halt. The third will trot up, wheel to the left and form the left side of the square. The fourth will trot up to its position in rear of the square and will wheel its groups about.
- iii. *If in column of groups, files, or single files.*—The leading section will form to the front at once. The second section will trot up to its position on the right side of the square, wheel its groups to the right and halt. The third section will in the same manner form the left side of the square, and the rear section will form section to the front, and constitute the rear face of the square.

2. On the command "FORM COMPANY COLUMN (or COLUMN OF GROUPS), &c." the company will mount and the sections will move off in the original order.

## CHAPTER IV.

PRINCIPLES OF EMPLOYMENT AND TACTICAL  
ACTION OF CAMEL CORPS.56. *Characteristics.*

1. The value of a camel corps, as compared with a force of cavalry, lies in its ability to cover long distances at a steady pace and in the simplicity of its needs as regards forage and water (*see* Sec. 1).

2. It has, however, no power of offence or defence when on the move, and if surprised by cavalry is not capable of a burst of speed for a short distance to enable it to gain some position suitable for dismounted action. This disadvantage is accentuated by the size of the target which the camels present when not barraked and by the slowness of the pace at which led camels can be moved.

57. *Method of employment.*

1. A camel corps will be of great use in carrying out special missions of reconnaissance in desert country. In such country patrols will have less difficulty in locating the lines of advance of the enemy than in a thickly populated country traversed by many roads, since the movements of any considerable body of men must be confined to few and well-known routes.

Detachments of a camel corps may also be usefully employed in protective reconnaissance in country unsuitable for the movement of horses, or when cavalry or mounted infantry are not available.



The commander of a camel corps should remember, however, when reconnoitring a force of the enemy provided with cavalry or mounted infantry, that he can seldom gain any advantage by coming into close contact with the enemy's horsemen. In such circumstances, therefore, he should when possible operate on ground unsuitable for the movement of horses.

2. In the seizure of important points at considerable distances from the force to which it is attached a camel corps may be used with advantage. Many routes exist along which the water supply only admits of the passage of a limited number of men daily; a few men, holding the wells, may cause great delay to a hostile advance.

3. Other methods of employment are :—

- i. The support of reconnoitring cavalry, acting as escort to their baggage, and forming a support on which to fall back.
- ii. The execution of raids on the enemy's lines of communication.
- iii. Despatch riding and the service of inter-communication generally. It should be remembered, however, that work of this nature is very exhausting to camels.

4. On the battlefield the camel corps will usually be employed as a mobile reserve to reinforce distant parts of the line or to fill a gap.

#### 58. *Tactical action.*

1. When engaged in a fight with an enemy equipped with modern armament, a camel corps will usually employ the tactics of mounted infantry. Great care must be taken, however, to provide for the safety of the led camels; in

retirements they must be kept well in rear of the firing line, but in the advance they can be kept close up.

2. Against an uncivilised enemy close formations must be used, and scouts must be thrown out no further than is necessary to give sufficient warning of an impending attack to enable the main body to form square and come into action.

## CHAPTER V.

### MARCHES.

#### 59. *Rate of march.*

Camel corps under loads and when in numbers can move at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 miles an hour. The maximum pace of a riding camel is 12 miles an hour. Baggage camels do not move faster than a walk, and cover  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles in an hour.

#### 60. *Arrangement of time for marches.*

1. The ordinary day's march of about 25 miles should usually be divided into two portions—a morning and an evening march. The morning march should be completed as early as possible so that the camels may be turned out to graze before the sun becomes really hot. Unless the weather is very cold, camels should not be on the march at any time between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

2. The following may be taken as an example of a day's march. It is given as a guide and not as a fixed time-table which it is necessary to follow under all circumstances, for much will depend on the time of the year, the temperature, etc.:—



Réveillé and feed	...	...	...	...	...	3.0 a.m.
Saddle up	...	...	...	...	...	3.30 „
March	...	...	...	...	...	4.0 „
Halt	...	...	...	...	...	7.0 „
Bring in camels from grazing	...	...	...	...	...	3.0 p.m.
Saddle up	...	...	...	...	...	3.30 „
March	...	...	...	...	...	4.0 „
Halt	...	...	...	...	...	7.0 „
Feed	...	...	...	...	...	8.0 „

3. An alternative to the above, in cases when forced marches of 40 miles a day have to be performed, is to divide the march into three portions :—

March off	...	...	...	...	...	3.0 a.m.
Halt	...	...	...	...	...	8.0 „
March	...	...	...	...	...	4.0 p.m.
Halt	...	...	...	...	...	7.0 „
March	...	...	...	...	...	10.0 „
Halt	...	...	...	...	...	1.0 a.m.

It must be remembered, however, that forced marches are very exhausting both to men and camels, and should only be undertaken when absolutely necessary.

#### 61. *Saddling and off-saddling.*

1. Half an hour before the time fixed for marching the men in charge of baggage camels will saddle up their own camels and the baggage camels of which they are in charge.

2. A quarter of an hour later the remainder will saddle up and the men in charge of the baggage will load up with the baggage, which should by then be packed ready for loading.

3. Great care must be taken when saddling up to see that no grit or dirt gets between the saddle and the animal's back or inside the girths, that the girths and breast straps

do not get slack, and that no part of the equipment is rubbing the camel.

4. Saddling and off-saddling should always be carried out in the manner explained in Secs. 14 and 15. Saddles should not be removed until the hump is quite cool, but girths should be slackened, saddles slightly shifted and loads removed whenever possible.

To prevent sore backs being caused by stoppage of circulation the backs should be rubbed and slapped with the hand and whisks of grass as soon as the saddles are taken off. When camels are off-saddled the men should report at once any swelling or gall, however slight.

5. When off-saddling, the kits should be put on the ground well to the front of the camels and the saddles should be placed between the kits and the camels.

6. In cold weather the blankets should be put on at sunset, or immediately after off-saddling and rubbing down in the evening.

7. When camels lose their condition their backs alter in shape. The fit of the saddle, therefore, requires constant attention, the stuffing of the pads being rearranged to meet the changes in the shape of the back.

It is important that the ties fastening the pads to the saddle-trees should be tight, for if the trees move on the pads the camels soon become galled.

#### 62. *On the march.*

1. The formation to be adopted on the march will vary according to the ground and the requirements of each particular case. Groups should keep together whenever possible, but, if following a track through rough country, single-file formation should be adopted.



2. A steady pace should always be maintained. Camels must be walked up and down hills; when moving up even a slight gradient they trot with difficulty. Their feet are soft and easily worn through or cut by trotting over stony ground; they should therefore move slowly over such ground.

3. If the force passes through good grazing ground it may open out, if time permits, so that the camels moving at a walk can graze as they go. They will then need less grazing during the long halt. It should be remembered, however, that though this procedure is useful in a country where grazing is only found at long intervals, when it is inconvenient to halt at an early hour, or when there is no certainty of finding grazing later on at the halt, it increases the length of time the camels are under saddle, and should not be adopted when sufficient grazing is obtainable at the halting places.

4. An officer or N.C.O. should invariably ride in rear of the party and should allow no man to fall behind without passing up word to the commander of the party.

### 63. Halts.

1. A halt should always be made one hour after moving off. The men should dismount without barracking their camels, which must be allowed to stand until they have staled. Men should test their girths and breast straps and make any necessary adjustments to their saddlery. It will often be found that girths need tightening.

2. A short halt every hour and a half or two hours afterwards will be sufficient; it is not necessary for the men to dismount or to barrack their camels at these late halts.

3. As soon as the backs have been well rubbed and dried, the camels should be turned out to graze under a grazing guard, any camels which need special treatment being kept in the lines until treated.

The remainder of the men can then rest until it is time to bring in the camels for the evening march.

As soon as the camels have been brought in, their backs will be carefully inspected by the officer or N.C.O. in charge. All dirt and sweat must be removed and the pads of the saddles beaten. Loads being adjusted five minutes before the time for marching off, the camels should be made to stand up to enable them to stale before starting. Men should take this opportunity of looking at their saddles from the rear to make sure that they are not leaning to one side.

4. In stony or bush country the evening halt should be made when possible in daylight, for it is difficult to find suitable camping ground in the dark, and camels barracked on bad ground are liable to injury.

#### 64. *Night marches.*

Night marches may be made with advantage, especially in the hot weather, provided that there is a moon, the track is known, and the country is not rough or broken.



## CHAPTER VI.

## TRACKING.

65. *Importance of knowing how to track.*

The men should be taught some of the science of tracking, which among Arabs is brought to a very high pitch. While practice alone can make him efficient, a study of the following points will be useful.

The Arabs say that "The track cannot lie," and, while this may be literally true, the incorrect reading of tracks may lead to very serious errors; and in the desert men cannot afford to make mistakes.

66. *Descriptions of desert.*

1. True desert may be divided, roughly, into two kinds. Around Cairo, and wherever hills are found, it is usually stony with rough and heavy sand, and while tracks on it are usually faint they will often remain on it for years, almost as distinct as when first made, and the tracker's chief difficulty will be in differentiating between old and new signs.

2. The second kind of desert is that composed of light, fine sand, which takes a very clear impression, but which is continually shifting with the wind which blows almost continuously over it. In this type, of which the great Western desert is almost entirely composed, tracking becomes almost a matter of instinct; for often the tracks of large numbers of camels are completely covered and hidden by the driving sand in the course of an hour or even less, and the only hope of picking them up again will be to note the direction in which they were trending when last seen and to

cast for them when any rocky ground is reached, where, even if footprints hardly show, a clue may be gathered from other signs, such as displaced stones, dung, marks of staling, or small articles such as matches, cigarette ends, or empty food tins dropped by men.

#### 67. *General instructions for tracking.*

It is important never to leave a track whilst the faintest indication of it remains. It is much better to proceed slowly and cautiously, making sure that the track is being followed, than to rush along and, as frequently happens, overrun the track, for in the latter case much time will have to be wasted in casting.

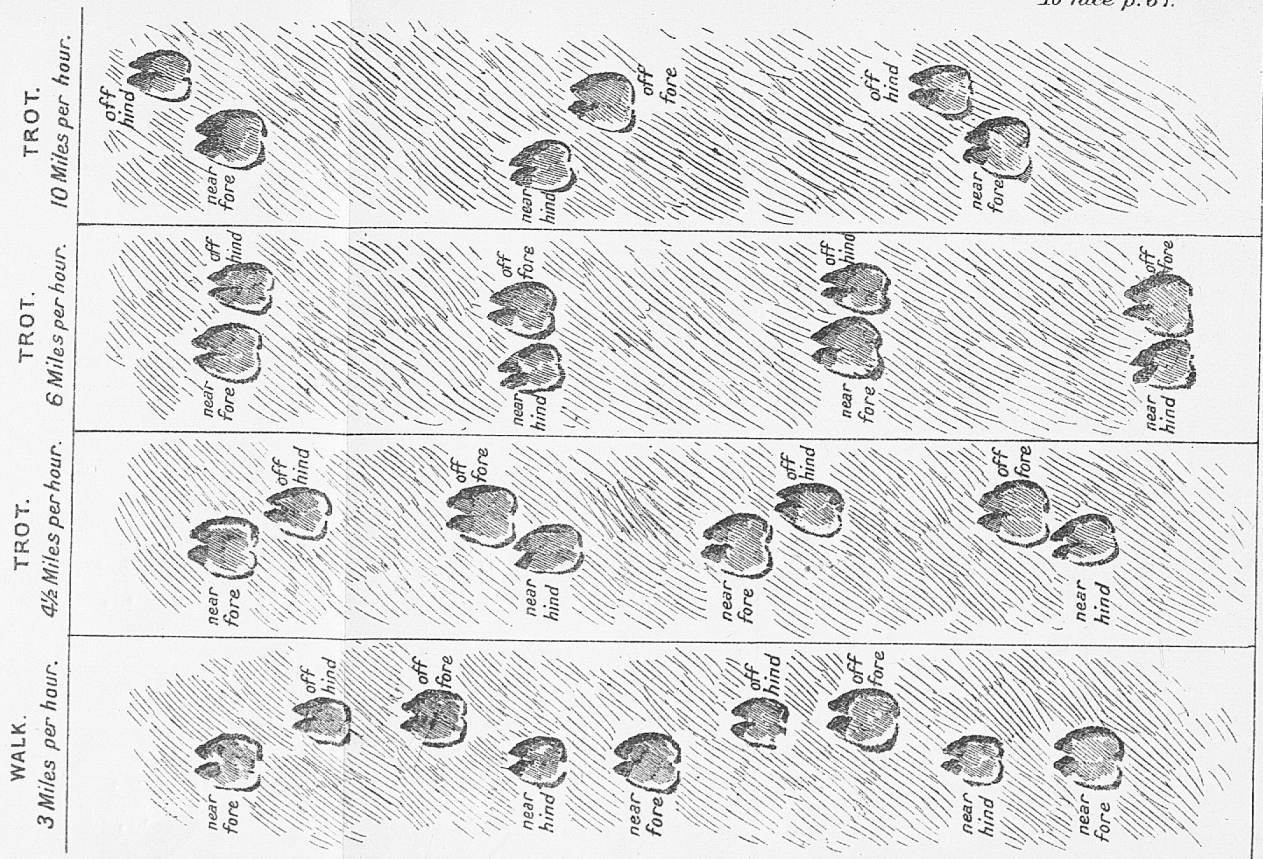
When following even a well-defined track only one tracker should be allowed to march on it. The selected man should ride by himself right on the track, with his eyes fixed on it, while the remainder of the group ride clear of the footprints to right and left so as to note immediately if any of the party they are following have branched off. The trackers should be frequently changed, as tracking is most tiring work.

In crossing country where there are no landmarks, and guides are required, two guides *at least* should be employed, as one may find himself at fault and have to turn to the other man to retrieve his sense of direction. A form of vertigo in which a man in a sandstorm, when all natural objects are hidden, loses his sense of direction is well known amongst Arabs and is recognized as a great danger in the desert. Even the best guides are subject to it and, though with a compass he may be shown the North, &c., he loses all confidence in his power to guide unless the instinct of





# POSITION OF A CAMEL'S FOOTPRINTS AFTER WALKING AND TROTTING AT VARIOUS SPEEDS.



To face p. 67.



direction is restored to him by another Arab guide whom he trusts.

### 68. *Estimating numbers.*

Practice alone can teach men to estimate the size of the party in front while it is actually marching. But, at a halt, camels leave very plain marks where they have been barracked and even when the halt has not been short; some estimate may be made of numbers by the marks of staling and by the amount of ground occupied while the party was halted.

### 69. *Estimating pace.*

The pace at which camels are travelling can be judged fairly accurately by a trained man, and (Fig. IX) will afford a guide to this problem. When marching in large numbers, the tracks will get very mixed, but an Arab will often be able to pick out the tracks of one particular camel from amongst hundreds and follow it with ease. Though this cannot be expected of a soldier with his limited opportunities for practice, it will often be possible for him to pick out a single track rather wide of the main track, and he may then be able to judge, with fair accuracy, how fast the whole party was travelling.

### 70. *Finding water.*

1. Desert wells, when not in constant use, are often difficult to find as it is the custom for the last users to cover them over so that they do not become silted up with sand. These covers soon become hidden by drifted sand and new-comers have to locate the well by signs such as accumulations of dung, old fires, and the small mud drinking troughs which Arabs

make for their camels and other flocks and herds to drink from. Arabs will often be able to tell you where parties of camels, whose tracks are seen, have come from by examining dung and finding out what the camels have been feeding on, but this necessitates a complete knowledge of the country and of the various trees and bushes.

2. Game tracks will often give a clue to the direction of water, and new springs have been discovered by Arabs by this means. If fresh tracks of horses or mules, or those of lions and other carnivora are found, there will usually be water fairly close. But the tracks of camels or even sheep and goats are no infallible guide, as these animals, in waterless countries, go for very long intervals without drinking if the grazing is good.

3. No trust should be placed in the once widely held belief that camels can smell water at a great distance when thirsty. There is no foundation for it in fact, though, of course, within a short distance of big open spaces of water, like the Nile or a big lake, they have the same acuteness of smell as other animals and may detect the freshness of the air. A camel will, however, find his way back in a wonderful way to water which he knows, and it will often be better to trust him in cases where there is doubt.

4. In desert country sandstorms often last for days, so that it is generally useless to wait for them to blow over if it is necessary to go forward to water. In this case only the compass can help the white man to keep his direction, and even that is liable to error in districts where ironstone is found. It is most dangerous to depend on the direction of the wind as a guide, for desert storms often circle with great speed. A traveller who attempts to keep the wind



at a certain angle to his line of march may find himself moving in a circle and so become hopelessly lost.

5. In Egypt and the Soudan a man if lost when within marching distance of the river should not usually lose time and energy in looking for wells believed to be near, but, remembering that the Nile in most places runs North and South, should make straight for it. If lost at a distance from the river, he should not keep moving on, but should wait in an open space until picked up by trackers.

## APPENDIX I.

*Marching order (Active Service order).*

## On the man :—

Bandolier. 50 rounds ball ammunition. .  
 Belt and side arms.  
 Haversack.  
 Field glasses (for those issued with them).  
 Compass " " "  
 Notebook.  
 Clasp knife and lanyard.

## On the camel :—

Dhurra bag (containing 50 lbs. dhurra when filled).  
 Water tank (containing water for man for five days).  
 Clothing bag, containing :—  
 50 rounds ball ammunition.  
 1 shirt.  
 1 pair of socks.  
 1 „ canvas shoes.  
 1 razor.  
 1 shaving brush.  
 1 towel.  
 1 jersey.  
 1 cholera belt.  
 Soap.

Rations as issued, *vide* Appendix III.

Firewood as issued.

1 mess tin.

1 cooking pot (carried on the rear of the saddle).

1 mug (optional).

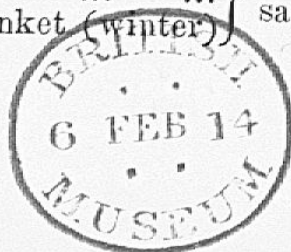
1 knife, fork and spoon.

2 blankets

1 great coat

1 camel blanket (winter)

} Folded and laid across the  
 saddle under the furwah.





## APPENDIX II.

*Weights in marching order.*

The following tables show the weights that the camel carries in marching order when man and beast are rationed for five days :—

	Coastguard Pattern.	Egyptian Army Pattern.
	lbs.	lbs.
Saddle complete (with apron, girths and neckstrap)	40	45
Dhurra bag ... ..	50	50
Water tank ... ..	58	62
Clothing bag (including 50 rounds ball ammunition)	12	13
Two blankets ... ..	8	8
Camel blanket ... ..	9	9
Great coat ... ..	6	6
Furwah ... ..	8	8
Head collar ... ..	3	3
Five days' rations and fuel ... ..	18	18
Average weight of man, with rifle, belt, side arms, haversack, bandolier, and 50 rounds of ball ammunition ... ..	160	160
Total ... ..	<u>372</u>	<u>382</u>
Quantity each tank contains ... ..	Pints. 32	Pints 36

## APPENDIX III.

*Scale of rations issued on the march.*

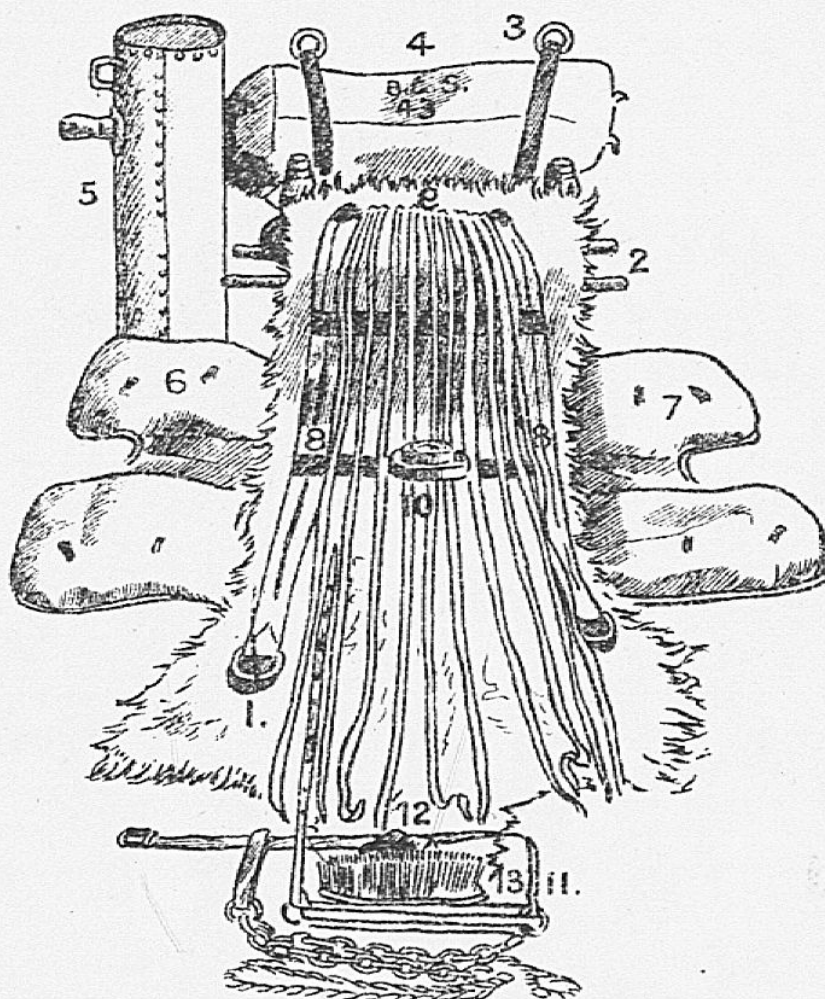
Preserved meat	...	...	One ration for three days.
Flour ...	...	...	10 ozs. per day.
Tea ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. „
Sugar ...	...	...	2 ozs. „
Rice ...	...	...	3 ozs. „
Cheese ...	...	...	2 ozs. „
Cocoa ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. „
Dripping ...	...	...	1 oz. „
Potatoes ...	...	...	8 ozs. „
Dried dates ...	...	...	3 ozs. „
Condensed milk	...	...	1 tin for five days (weight 1 lb.)
Jam or marmalade	...	...	16 ozs. per week.
Baking powder	...	...	1 packet for three days.
Salt and pepper	as required.		





# EGYPTIAN ARMY PATTERN CAMEL SADDLE AND EQUIPMENT LAID OUT FOR INSPECTION.

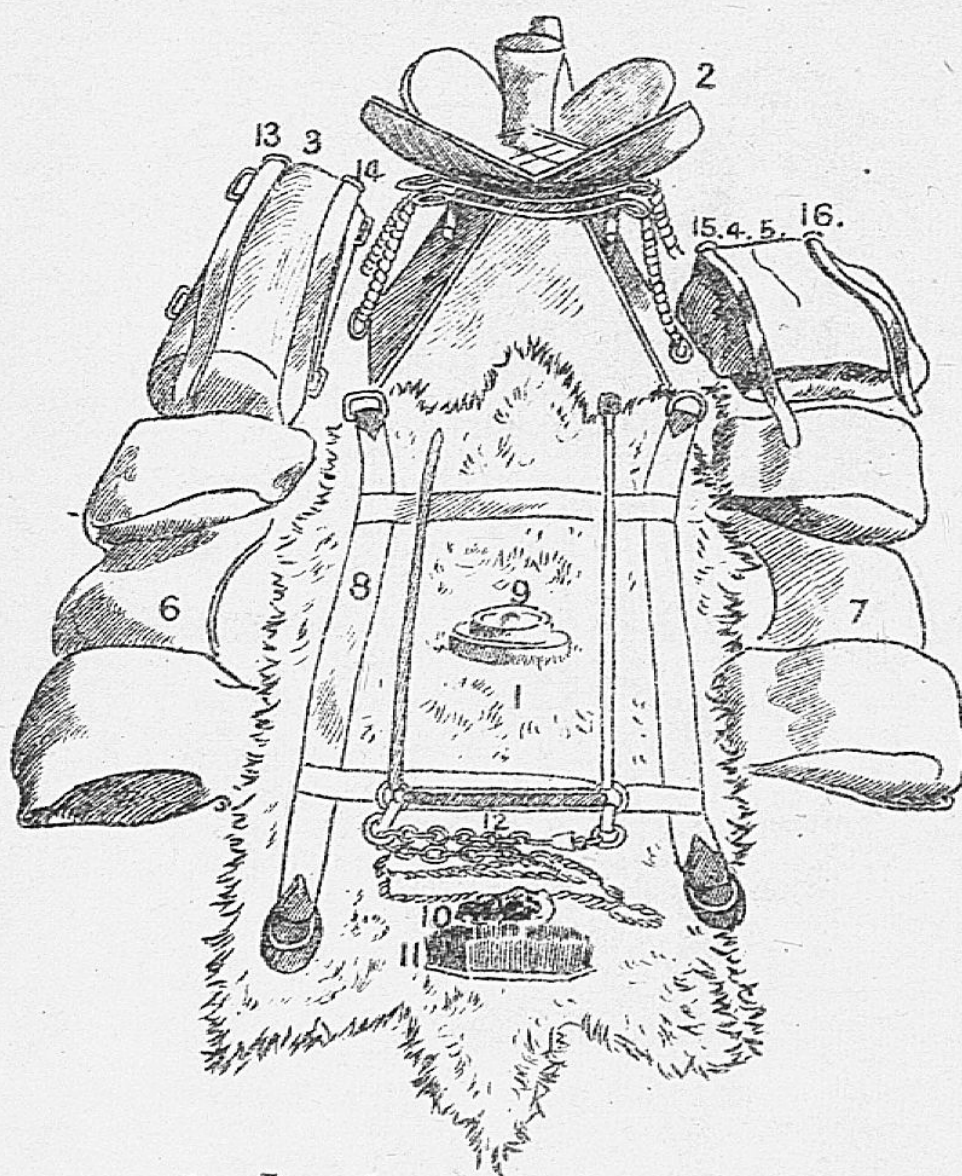
## APPENDIX IV.



- 1 Furwah.
- 2 Saddle.
- 3 Saddle bag.
- 4 Dhurra bag.
- 5 Water tank.
- 6 & 7 Pads.
- 8 Girth.
- 9 4 Girth straps, 4 Dhurra bag and 2 tie on straps.
- 10 Breast strap.
- 11 Head collar.
- 12 Sponge.
- 13 Dandy brush.

COASTGUARD PATTERN CAMEL SADDLE AND EQUIPMENT.  
LAID OUT FOR INSPECTION.

APPENDIX V.



- 1 Furwah.
- 2 Saddle.
- 3 Water tank.
- 4 & 5 Saddle bag & dhurra bag (saddle bag underneath)
- 6 & 7 Pads.
- 8 Girth.
- 9 Breast strap.
- 10 Sponge.
- 11 Dandy brush.
- 12 Head Collar.
- 13 & 14 Water tank straps.
- 15 & 16 Dhurra bag straps.



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